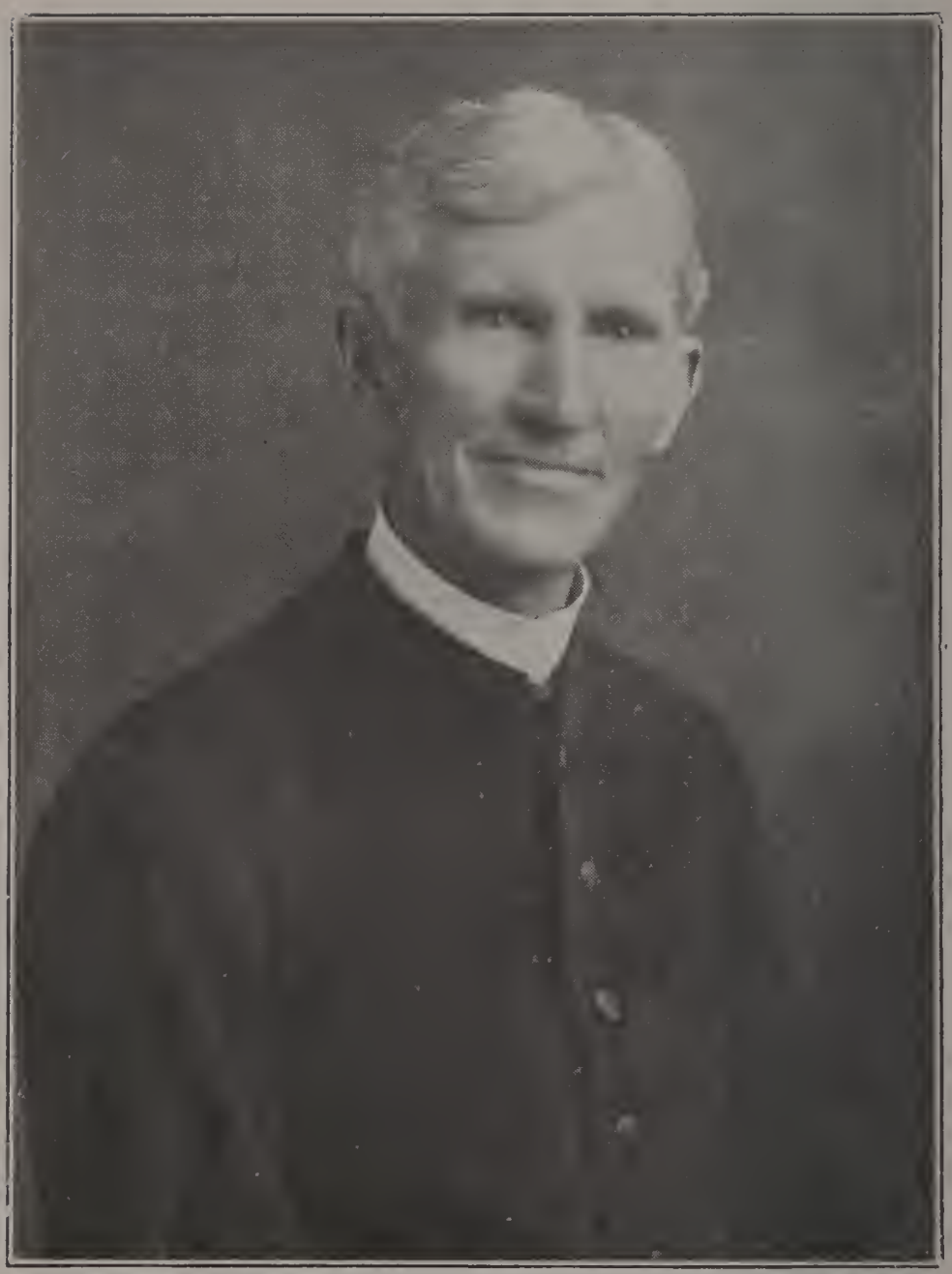
UNANSWERABLE FACTS AND FIGURES ON SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

BY ISAAC LOCKHART PEEBLES, M.D.

Of the Mississippi Annual Conference



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PREFACE.

THIS work was written for the enlightenment of the people on matters which they have not had time likely to investigate; and if any had sufficient time for a full investigation of them, they very likely did not have at hand the literature essential to a satisfactory knowledge of them. I hope that this production will not only meet the approval of every reader of it, but that its data will be so enlightening and convincing as to end one of the most diseasing and murderous practices that has ever cursed our race. To God Almighty, the Holy Father, the Holy Saviour, and the Holy Ghost be all the honor, power, glory, and praise for the good this pamphlet may accomplish.

So mote it be.

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SEPTEMBER, 1923.

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UNANSWERABLE FACTS AND FIGURES ON SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

I. Smallpox.

1. Smallpox was not considered any more dangerous than measles before people were inoculated with smallpox virus, which practice of inoculation was first begun in England in 1721. Before that time smallpox epidemics, like those of measles, were sometimes severe and again very mild, the severity being due chiefly to the use of wrong means and medicines, and, too, to no attention to sanitation. Patients were kept in heated, unaired rooms, with no sunlight, with heavy coverings, no changing of bedding, crowded together in apartments to forty in number and in beds until their skins stuck to one another; they were blistered, bled, given hot drinks, cordials, alcohol, and were frequently purged severely. Doctors killed many as they once did yellow fever patients in our day, and as they now kill more people with their remedies for the influenza than the disease itself. Smallpox and measles were classed together in health reports up to 1738. Smallpox is still mild and virulent according to conditions, and comes

and goes at periods as all other epidemics if vaccination is left off, but its frequency may be expected if vaccination is kept up.

II. INOCULATION.

2. As a preventive of smallpox, inoculation with smallpox virus from smallpox patients became popular in different parts of the East and was begun in England in August, 1721, by the inoculation of six criminals with the assurance of the king that, if they submitted he would give them freedom. In October, 1721, Dr. Boylston introduced it in Boston, Mass. However, that practice killed so many people that it was about to be discontinued until Drs. Robert and Daniel Sutton popularized it by adopting Dr. Sydenham's smallpox treatment for the treatment of sickened inoculated patients, and also by the establishment of the London Smallpox and Inoculation Hospital, and subsequently it became so popular with the doctors that Dr. Monteith declared that up to 1777 there was not a single medical man in Newcastle that opposed it, and that it was to them an established fact of medical science despite its causing epidemics of smallpox everywhere, and its increasing deaths of the people. He also declared that

the general public were opposed to it; and in order therefore to stop their opposition to it, newspapers published pathetic exhortations to the people and preachers preached it as a great practice and urged its acceptance. However, its practice became so crippling to business and so destructive to human life that England passed a law in 1840 making its practice a crime before it could be ended. What an awful judgment such doctors will have to face!

III. VACCINATION.

3. After inoculation was outlawed, talks of dairy folks became common concerning a certain disease from sores on the udders of cows that would prevent smallpox. Milkers of cows had discovered that those who attended to horses with diseased heels called grease, and milked cows with chafed udders without washing their hands, they would give the disease to the cows. It subsequently became common to introduce virus from cow sores into human beings with the belief that it would prevent smallpox. That kind of diseasing business was called "vaccination and vaccinate" by Dr. Dunning, and also the use of virus from cow sores due to natural cowpox. See

Jenner's letter to him April 2, 1804. However, Jenner vaccinated his eighteen-months-old son with swinepox November, 1789, and because his infant son did not take smallpox after he had inoculated him with its virus six times, he believed swinepox to be a preventive of smallpox; but after all of that, his attention seems to have been turned to cowpox vaccination about 1795, and, according to records, his first vaccination with cowpox virus was from the hand of Sarah Nelmes on May 14, 1796. See Dr. Baron's "Life of Jenner," Vol. I, pages 136 and 137. Jenner afterwards declared that cowpox of any kind, but that due to infection from grease, a disease of the heels of horses, was not the right kind, although he had been favorably impressed with swinepox or hogpox, and believed it to be a preventive of smallpox. See his "Life" by Dr. Baron, Vol. I, pages 128, 129, 130, and also his "Inquiry" of 1798. He finally believed that smallpox and true cowpox originated in grease, a disease of the heels of horses, and hence declared before he died that his believing thus had never changed. He believed finally that nothing prevented smallpox but virus directly from grease, or virus from a cow that had been infected with that disease, and hence he prac-

ticed or vaccinated thus before his deception of the English government for rewards in 1802 and 1807 and after he received them. See his "Inquiry" and also his "Life," by Dr. Baron, Vols. I and II, pages 135, 147, 148, 249, 250, 311.

IV. VACCINES FOR VACCINATION.

4. Jenner at first favored virus of cowpox irrespective of its nature, and also that of hogpox with which he did his first vaccination November, 1789, according to the records; but finally he preferred and used and distributed the virus of grease, a disease of the heels of horses, and also that of a pox given to cows infected with grease, which virus or lymph was used even in America until a stock of the Beaugency lymph from a cow of natural or spontaneous pox was brought from France in 1870, and also that of a case of spontaneous or of itself within a cow in Cohasset, Mass., in 1881. Jenner's was used in France largely until after the Beaugency strain of April, 1866, and also in England until after a case of spontaneous cowpox in England in 1881. So in England, France, America and other countries, the virus from spontaneous cowpox, and that from calves and heifers infected with

human smallpox became the viruses. And now we can, where it is possible to take a long breath, exclaim, "Thanks to the Holy Trinity that we have endured as well as we have the curse of smallpox, humanpox, horsepox, cowpox, dog-pox, hogpox, etc., and their various additional diseases!" It has been said that we do not know where we are with viruses, not even that that is claimed to be from heifers and calves infected with human smallpox itself, for there are now as many as fourteen vaccines. The whole thing is a misrepresenting, dodging, changing, guessing mess.

V. THE RESULTS OF VACCINATION.

5. Jenner declared early of vaccination, after he began to vaccinate, that: "Rendering through life the persons thus inoculated perfectly secure from the infection of the smallpox." But subsequently after one failure after another to prevent smallpox, then he said: "Vaccination will protect the constitution from subsequent attacks of smallpox as much as that disease itself will. I never expected that it would do more, and it will not, I believe, do less." But after continuous hearing of so many failures from vaccination, he wrote his friend Moore: "What do we know of

vaccination? We know nothing of vaccination." And he also wrote: "Cases of smallpox after inoculation are innumerable. Thousands might be collected; for every parish in the kingdom can give its case." What a change from his declaration in his petition to the English government for a reward, that one vaccination would prevent smallpox all of one's life! After decided failures of vaccination, then everything was blamed by himself and other advocates of vaccination but vaccination itself, and thus it is to-day with the rotten thing. The virus was taken from the wrong sores, or it was too young or too old, or administered at the wrong time or to the wrong person. Vaccinators began advocating revaccinations and re-revaccinations, two marks or scars, three, four, fifteen, and even more scars or marks; even scars or marks all over oneself; some began to advocate different years for revaccinations, some every twentieth, some the tenth, some the seventh, some the third, some every year, some every sixth month, some the third month, the ninth day, and others just as long as it would take. But, despite all such differences, the vaccinated were afflicted ever and anon with such diseases as those of

the skin, muscles, joints, brain, heart, lungs, blood, and even the whole body, and also with the smallpox itself; and not only were they thus diseased, but many died. It is thus in this wonderful age of boasted advancements. The people, seeing from a common sense view, that vaccination was far worse than a failure, and even worse than smallpox itself, began to rebel against its practice, and hence its advocates began to scheme for laws to force its practice on the people under the guise that it was the right thing to do, and hence there are such brutal laws sneaked into existence without the people's consent.

VI. STATISTICS OF VACCINATION.

6. Perhaps no one thing has been dealt with as dishonestly as the statistics of vaccination, and therefore, in order to magnify the necessity and importance of vaccination, its diseases, its failures to prevent smallpox, its cause and spread of smallpox itself, and even deaths it caused, have all been left out of its statistics. If one became diseased after being vaccinated, his blood was declared to be bad; if he took smallpox after vaccination, it was declared that he was vaccinated too late or his vaccination was too old or was not just exactly

right. If he took smallpox after he was declared to have been successfully vaccinated, then his smallpox was not smallpox; and if he died from vaccination, almost anything and everything else was the cause; and hence all such failures, diseases, and deaths from vaccination have been left out of vaccination statistics. Smallpox epidemics have been exaggerated in order to blind the people into submission to the practice of vaccination. Even right statistics of vaccination that have been made are dishonestly construed and misapplied. As a sample of dishonesty, let us call attention to an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, February 3, 1923, in which it was said that general vaccination caused a decline in smallpox, and to prove it, such English statistics as the following were quoted and so applied as to make them favorable to vaccination when, in truth, they are against it. They are as follows for England and Wales: From 1867 to 1876, 58,614 died of smallpox; from 1877 to 1886, 18,026 died; from 1887 to 1896, 4,892 died; from 1897 to 1906, 4,763 died; and from 1907 to 1916, 139 died from smallpox. That journal began with high figures and closed with low figures of death

rates from smallpox, having declared that the gradual decline in death from smallpox was due to vaccination, when it was not so; and if said journal did not know any better, it was because it did not want to know the truth, and hence dishonesty and a lie it preferred to honesty and the truth. That journal failed to inform its readers of the fact, that from 1867 to 1876 was the period of the most rigidly enforced vaccination, and hence there were 58,614 deaths from smallpox during that time; and that from 1876 forth attention was given to sanitation and vaccination began to be neglected, and therefore death rates from smallpox lessened more and more. Why did that journal not publish that from 1854 to 1863, the time England compelled its people to be vaccinated, 33,515 died from smallpox, and during a more rigid enforcement of vaccination from 1864 to 1873 the smallpox death rate increased to 70,458? That same journal in its issue of September 1, 1923, declared: "It has taken many years for the knowledge of smallpox prevention to be accepted, and vaccination is a long way from being universal. However, vaccination is prompt in its protection." Why did not that journal examine the records of Germany, Italy, and Japan,

three of the best vaccinated countries in the world, and learn of the failure of vaccination? Let us now see the falsity of that unsupported assertion. Germany, despite its rigid vaccinations and revaccinations from 1836, had 3,327 deaths from smallpox from 1901 to 1910; Italy had about 28,280 deaths in the same number of years; and Japan had 48,000 deaths of smallpox from 1889 to 1908, and also a death rate of 3,397 from 1917 to 1920, being vaccinated and re-revaccinated, and England with little and no vaccinations with only sixty-four deaths from smallpox during the same time of that of Japan. Let us now see how vaccination prevents smallpox at home. The wife of a nephew of Jefferson Davis informed me that twelve of their family, including some negroes, were vaccinated, and one was vaccinated three times, and that three of her girls liked to have died from vaccination, and after two months two took smallpox, and it was not long until all twelve were down with it, and the three girls who nearly died from vaccination nearly died also from smallpox. Three of their girls who were not at home and, although not vaccinated, returned home and waited on the twelve until they were well, and the unvacci-

nated three girls never contracted the smallpox at all. Dr. R. A. Gunn, of New York, surgeon and medical editor, said: "In 1875 I personally investigated over seventy cases of smallpox in this city that had been reported by the Health Board as unvaccinated and found sixty-four had been vaccinated, and many of them revaccinated." And hence May 27, 1894, he said: "I challenged the health officials of New York and Brooklyn to publish a full list of smallpox cases that have been reported during the past eight months, with addresses, and I will undertake to prove that eighty per cent have been vaccinated." This challenge was never accepted. Cleveland, Ohio, had forty-eight smallpox cases in 1898, and hence rigid vaccination was begun, and in 1899 there were 473 cases, in 1900 there were 993, and during the first eight months of 1901 there were 1,230 cases, and the health officer therefore, seeing that vaccination was increasing smallpox instead of lessening it, began a sanitary campaign at a cost of $90,000 and was so successful in stopping smallpox that the *Cleveland Medical Journal* declared: "The great fact remaining that the epidemic of smallpox of two years' duration was in a few weeks brought to a complete

standstill." Such proofs as the above enable one to understand why Italy, an unsanitary nation, had 28,280 deaths from smallpox during the same time Germany had 3,327 deaths and Japan had 48,000, although each nation was as rigidly vaccinated as the other, and, too, why England, which was as sanitary as Germany and Japan, had only 64 deaths from smallpox, having repealed its compulsory vaccination laws and hence was poorly vaccinated. Isolation and sanitation prevent and end epidemics of smallpox, and nothing else will. The Health Board of Minnesota published abroad that Minnesota had 26,231 cases of smallpox from 1915 to 1921, and only 82 deaths, and, too, that 24,791 of those cases had not been vaccinated, and also that only one of the 82 deaths had been vaccinated; but responsible representatives of the Division of Preventable Diseases investigated certain localities in 1917 and found 92 cases of virulent smallpox, and 17 of that number died; and, too, that the 17 had been vaccinated and also 84 of the 92 had been vaccinated, and not an unvaccinated person died. That was in Minnesota, and therefore why did its Health Board publish the falsehood that it did? I shall let the reader decide. Before

our soldiers left for the Philippines they were vaccinated, and after that Chief Surgeon Lippincott reported that "vaccination and revaccinations many times repeated went on as systematically as the drills at a well-regulated post"; and yet, despite such systematic and perfect vaccinations, he reported to our government that 737 of those soldiers took the smallpox and that 261 of that number died during the time from 1898 to 1902. On January 4, 1899, it was reported of our soldiers in Cuba: "Smallpox is rapidly spreading among the American soldiers stationed in the vicinity of Havana; and, although strenuous efforts (vaccinations) are being made to check its progress, there are already seventeen cases." Why did our soldiers take smallpox and many of them die? It was because their blood was kept poisoned with vaccines and of their unsanitary surroundings. That was just the reason why our soldiers, who were the healthiest, the most capable of enduring of our nation, contracted typhoid fever and other diseases in the Argonne offensive during the World War. When in their sanitary, comfortable camps, with suitable food and clothing and pure water, they could resist their heavy charges of vaccines, serums, small-

pox, and all other diseases; but when out of their camps and still loaded with vaccines and serums and their surroundings unsanitary, those with depleted resisting forces became vulnerable to smallpox, typhoid fever, and other diseases. An epidemic of smallpox in Denver, Colo., was reported as consisting of 2,537 cases and 263 deaths, but care was taken not to report that vaccinated and revaccinated people were in that death list. The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States in October, 1898, and vaccinations began in 1903 and were continued every year, and hence up to 1920 36,656,325 vaccinations had been performed in those islands of from eight to ten million people. In 1918, 1919, and 1920 there were 163,170 cases of smallpox and 71,170 deaths, the largest per cent of cases and deaths being in the most rigidly vaccinated territory or district.

No wonder that in and around the very city, Chicago, in which the Journal of the American Medical Association is published 5,841 of 6,772 persons interviewed were not patronizing the so-called regulars. They have lost confidence in them as they have in their Journal which falsified again, in its issue of September 29, 1923, about vaccination and smallpox in differ-

ent countries by leaving out all the patent failures of vaccination and also crediting it with what is not true.

On and on we could proceed with facts and figures unfavorable to vaccinationists, but we feel satisfied we have already produced enough to convince any reasonable lover of the truth, that the most diseasing, murderous practice that ever cursed the people and disgraced the medical profession, owes its beginning and continuance, not only to a superstition that is not only far below that of those whose dead rabbits' feet have kept them from having smallpox, or that of those who just know from experience that their freedom from smallpox is due solely to their good-luck horseshoe, but that vaccination also owes its beginning and continuance to a false use of right statistics, to the making of false statistics, to false promises and assertions, to dodges, misrepresentations, and even inexcusable falsehoods. In addition to the above reasons why vaccination continues in this enlightened age, we should remember that there has been and there is still too much slavery to so-called authorities. In medical colleges it is asserted that vaccination is a preventive of smallpox, and therefore the students are most likely to believe their

professor knows; but if a student is a real truth seeker and wants to probe just a little too much for his profession, he is informed that that is just what the authorities declare, and if he is not so well pleased with that, then such an undue pressure is brought to bear upon him as to still him or he will become woefully unpopular, and if possible made to feel that he is not suitable timber for a doctor. Another reason for the continuance of vaccination is inexcusable ignorance. Vaccinationists will not investigate and test matters in order to know the truth. They do not leave off vaccination and test isolation, proper diet, and sanitation alone; neither do they seem to consider that it is far cleaner, healthier, surer, wiser, cheaper, much more comfortable to cultivate confidence in a healthy body's resisting diseases than a diseased or scarred one. How much better every way for one to believe that he will not take the smallpox because he is sound and healthy, than to have filth of a sore put into his blood through his skin, thereby risking a possibility of permanent afflictions and even death for a scar in which to believe for his protection from smallpox. One with a sound, unscarred body is much more likely to escape smallpox than one who has

sickened, weakened, and scarred his body. There is nothing better than a sound, unscarred, healthy body in this life, except pure religion. Nothing equals or excels it but pure religion, and therefore how blinded or willful one must be to swap his health for a disease, or be diseased that he may not be diseased. When normal cells are made abnormal, one knows not what the final results will be. They may be diseases, or death, or both. That ignorance is one reason for the continuance of vaccination is clear when it is remembered that it is unusual for even a whole family to take any disease at the same time, and yet all of a family who escape smallpox therein are declared protected by vaccination, if they have been vaccinated, although unvaccinated members of smallpox families escape too. How deceptive to rush into families with smallpox and vaccinate all who are well, and if they do not have smallpox declare that vaccination protected them, and if they take smallpox then declare that smallpox was already in them, although they did not take it until after the ninth day after their vaccination, within which time so-called authorities assert vaccination will protect. Here in Meridian, Miss., a boy and a girl were suc-

cessfully vaccinated, and on the fourteenth day afterwards, each took smallpox, and the boy's flesh sloughed and he died. The girl almost died also, but finally recovered and is frightfully scarred. If vaccinated people are exposed to, or have nursed smallpox cases and did not take it, it is declared that vaccination protected them, and yet many people have been exposed to, nursed, and even slept with smallpox cases and did not take the smallpox, although they never were vaccinated. However, unvaccinated people have been exposed to, nursed, and slept with smallpox cases, and not only did not take the smallpox, but months afterwards they have been vaccinated by force and soon afterwards took smallpox, and some have died. Many healthy people have lost their health after vaccination, some have died therefrom, others have taken virulent smallpox and died that would have lived longer had it not been for vaccination. From 1905 to 1920 smallpox killed 47 children under five years of age in England and Wales, and vaccination killed 176; and in 1920, 19 children were killed by vaccination. See Records of England and Wales. England and Wales during the time of 97 per cent vaccinations had 301 times more deaths from

smallpox than now, with only 38 per cent vaccinated. Another reason why vaccination is continued is, its advocates have so deceived and manipulated lawmakers as to secure such latitudes in certain territories as to force it on the people by brute force. Vaccination laws are not made by the vote of the people, but they exist through the schemes, misrepresentations, false promises, false guarantees, and even lies of certain of vaccination advocates. Another reason why vaccination exists is, that it affords an opportunity for the most absolute power over the people; it is a fine covering for a heartless, diseasing business and even brutal murder, and also a fine source not only for promoting selfish propaganda, but a source for a mighty defense and protection of the willful with the people's own money. According to records east and west, there are other diseases besides smallpox—such as vaccination itself, scarlet fever, cancer, tuberculosis, heart diseases, measles, pneumonia, etc.—to be dreaded even beyond that of smallpox, which is not so contagious, after all, and neither is it as destructive as some others. Let us look at figures from England and Wales. They are these: From January 1, 1923, to June 23, 1923, "cases of scarlet fever,

44,533; cases of diphtheria, 21,604; and only 1,085 cases of smallpox, thereby enabling us to see that England and Wales had during that time 42,448 more cases of scarlet fever than smallpox and 20,519 cases of diphtheria more than smallpox, and during the same period London and other great cities had 1,027 deaths from diphtheria, 349 from scarlet fever, 2,071 from measles, 5 from vaccination, and none from smallpox because of only a few vaccinations. In England and Wales 45,328 died from cancer in 1921, which was an increase of 2,328 in one year.

Let us now see some figures of our own country. From June 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923, there were reported 102,042 cases of diphtheria in thirty States, and up to January 1, 1923, there were 5,584 deaths despite the greater use of its serum. See *Journal of American Medical Association,* September 1, 1923, page 738, and also page 220 of the July 21, 1923, issue of the same journal, where it declares that there were about 30,000 cases of measles reported to the Health Department of Illinois during the first six months of 1923 more than during the same period last year, and also 4,000 more cases of pneumonia despite its serum, 2,000 more cases of whooping

cough, and 1,000 more cases of tuberculosis. The *American Physician* published that the returns of the Bureau of the Census show grounds for concluding that 93,000 people died in the United States from cancer in 1921, which were 4,000 more than in 1920; and said Bureau also announced that there were 52,568 blind people in the United States and about 15,000 deaths from diabetes mellitus in the registration area in 1922. Deaths from heart diseases reported for 1921 were more than 150,000 and were on the increase.

VII. GENERAL DIAGNOSES.

7. During the World War it was declared that 90 per cent of the doctors could not diagnose correctly even some of the common complaints or diseases. In the October 8, 1921, issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* page 1209, we are informed that the best doctors in medical institutions are not correct in 72 per cent of their diagnoses of diseases, and 77 per cent are not correct in private practice. In the medical *Summary* for 1922 it is declared that statistics show that the very best physicians and diagnosticians are wrong from 35 to 40 per cent in their diagnoses in some diseases and over 50 per cent

of other diseases, and that even as high as 57 per cent they are wrong. It further declares: "These figures have been proved time and again at the autopsy." That is, by examinations of the dead that were diagnosed. The Journal of the American Medical Association, September 15, 1923, states that 19 cases of cancers were diagnosed sciatica, spinal syphilis, tabes, brain tumors, meningitis, coxitis, arthritis. Anyone should be able now to see the folly and even the most abject slavery of any people, who would allow any individual or class of individuals so ignorant of diseases and their cure absolute control of their health and ailments, much less any unlimited control at all. Doctors should be severed from the State wholly, and all health matters placed in the hands of experts in sanitation and isolation, limited and regulated by suitable laws so they shall be compelled to serve the people instead of bossing, airing themselves, strutting, driving, diseasing, and murdering the people. God Almighty grant it thus, now and forever and ever! So mote it be forever and ever.

VIII. LAWS THAT ARE NEEDED.

1. Since smallpox vaccine is used for vaccination, which is itself the germ of smallpox,

there should be laws passed to quarantine fourteen days every one vaccinated, for one vaccinated has smallpox already in his blood and hence is by far more dangerous than an unvaccinated person exposed casually or even fully exposed to smallpox.

2. Since it is believed that one may carry smallpox in one's clothes, and, too, since vaccinated persons can thus spread smallpox as the unvaccinated, therefore each class should be quarantined at least fourteen days, whether they are doctors, nurses, or any others.

3. Laws ought to be passed making forced vaccination a crime deserving a large fine and imprisonment for a certain length of time; and if death results from said compulsory vaccination, then hang him or those who forced it. Human health and life are too precious to allow ignoramuses and heartless fools to destroy either. God Almighty grant us such laws speedily! So mote it be forever.

What an awful Hell awaits the butchers and murderers of the people!

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